

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:01:53 ON 11 SEP 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, VETU, VETB, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 14:02:05 ON 11 SEP 2003

L1 37321 S MYCOPLASMA
L2 19695 S BOVIS
L3 1236 S L1 AND L2
L4 337828 S (LIVE OR ATTENUAT?)
L5 37 S L3 AND L4
L6 28 DUP REM L5 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7 2 S ATTENUAT? AND L3
L8 93761 S (NONSPECIFIC OR NON-SPECIFIC OR NONPROTECTIVE OR NON-PROTECTI
L9 8 S L8 AND L3
L10 373 S L8 AND L1
L11 297 DUP REM L10 (76 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12 41 S L11 AND (INJECT? OR ADMINISTER? OR IMMUNIZ? OR VACCINAT?)
L13 41 DUP REM L12 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14 1 S L13 AND BOVIS

FILE 'BIOSIS, LIFESCI, JAPIO, USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL, CONFSCI, MEDLINE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:17:19 ON 11 SEP 2003

L15 52251 S L1
L16 1868 S L15 AND L2
L17 224 S L16 AND L4
L18 214 DUP REM L17 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L19 265 S L8 AND L16
L20 262 DUP REM L19 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L21 21 S L16 AND BIOTYPE?
L22 16 DUP REM L21 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, VETU, VETB, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 14:36:29 ON 11 SEP 2003

L23 6 S L3 AND BIOTYPE?

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 1

AB Discard milk from sick or antibiotic-treated cows is often used as an economical alternative to milk replacer at dairy farms. This practice poses a health risk to calves if the discard milk is from cows with **mycoplasma** mastitis. **Mycoplasma bovis**, **Mycoplasma californicum**, and **Mycoplasma canadense** are among the agents known to cause contagious mastitis in cattle and occasionally pneumonia, otitis media, or arthritis in calves. This report describes a recent outbreak of calf polyarthritis and respiratory disease on a midwest dairy farm. The farm fed discard **mycoplasma** mastitic milk to its calves. On-the-farm pasteurization of the discard milk to 65degreeC for 1 h before feeding prevented additional illness in the calves. Discard milk samples were collected before and after heating and tested for **mycoplasma** by culture. Only samples collected before pasteurization yielded **live** cultures. Common mastitic **mycoplasma** agents were also tested for sensitivity to heat. It was determined that 65degreeC killed **M. bovis** and **M. californicum** after 2 min of exposure, while **M. canadense** remained viable for up to 10 min. Exposure to 70degreeC inactivated **M. bovis** and **M. californicum** after 1 min, but **M. canadense** samples were positive for up to 3 min. Thus, **M. canadense** appears to be more heat resistant than **M. bovis** and **M. californicum**. Heat treatment that results in the destruction of **M. canadense** should be used for the pasteurization of discard **mycoplasma** mastitic milk.

AN 2001:201258 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200100201258
 TI Pasteurization of discard **mycoplasma** mastitic milk used to feed calves: Thermal effects on various **mycoplasma**.
 AU Butler, J. A.; Sickles, S. A.; Johanns, C. J.; Rosenbusch, R. F. (1)
 CS (1) Veterinary Medical Research Institute, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, 50011: rfrosenb@iastate.edu USA
 SO Journal of Dairy Science, (October, 2000) Vol. 83, No. 10, pp. 2285-2288. print.
 ISSN: 0022-0302.
 DT Article
 LA English
 SL English

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB The aim of this study in cattle was to determine the effect of injectable Cu glycinate on immune response to bovine respiratory disease (BRD), growth traits, carcass traits and injection site blemishes. (conference abstract: American Dairy Science Association and American Society of Animal Science Joint Conference, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, July, 2000).

AN 2000-62451 VETU
 TI The influence of injectable copper on immune response to bovine respiratory disease and occurrence of injection site blemishes.
 AU Rowntree J R; Boyd M E
 CS Univ.Michigan-State; Univ.Mississippi-State
 LO East Lansing, Mich.; Miss., USA
 SO J.Anim.Sci. (78, Suppl. 1, 40, 2000)
 CODEN: JANSAG
 AV Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
 LA English
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB The advantages and disadvantages of modified **live** and inactivated respiratory disease (enzootic pneumonia, IBR) vaccines for cattle are reviewed. Vaccines mentioned include those against bovine RS virus, parainfluenza-3, IBR, *Pasteurella haemolytica*, *P. multocida*, *Haemophilus somnus*, **Mycoplasma bovis** and *M. dispar*.

Modified **live** (vs. inactivated) vaccines fail to induce immunity when maternal antibodies are present and only produce a short lived immunity. Future developments include the use of RS-virus F, G and internal nucleo proteins in recombinant vaccines, gene deleted vaccines, subunit vaccines in liposomes or ISCOM or peptide sequences. (conference paper: British Cattle Veterinary Association, Autumn Meeting, Chester, U.K., October, 1998).

AN 1999-61762 VETU
 TI Respiratory vaccines for cattle.
 AU Thomas L H; Taylor G
 CS Inst.Anim.Health-U.K.
 LO Newbury, U.K.
 SO Cattle Pract. (6, Pt. 4, 345-51, 1998) 4 Fig. 48 Ref.
 AV Institute for Animal Health, Compton, Newbury RG20 7NN, England.
 LA English
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB A review on *Moraxella bovis* infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK) is presented. Topics covered include the epizootiology, etiology, pathogenesis and clinical signs of IBK. Antimicrobial therapy is the treatment of choice but does not eliminate the disease. Current vaccines provide limited protection while multivalent pili vaccines may prove promising. Antimicrobials used include gentamycin, oxytetracycline, kanamycin, sulfadimidine, procaine penicillin, trimethoprim-sulfa, first generation cephalosporins and furazolidone. The organism is resistant to tylosin lincomycin, streptomycin, erythromycin and cloxacillin.

AN 1998-62655 VETU
 TI Infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis: a review.
 AU Brown M H; Brightman A H; Fenwick B W; Rider M A
 CS Univ.Kansas-State
 LO Little Falls, N.J.; Manhattan, Kans., USA
 SO J.Vet.Intern.Med. (12, No. 4, 259-66, 1998) 103 Ref.
 CODEN: JVIMEM
 AV Veterinary Referral Centre, 48 Notch Road, Little Falls, NJ 07424, U.S.A.
 LA English
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB The Author discusses the use of vaccination and paramunization (Baypamun, Pind-Avi) in the prevention and treatment of mastitis due to *Strept. agalactiae*, *dysgalactiae*, *uberis*, *Staph. aureus*, *epidermidis*, *Actinomyces pyogenes*, *Peptococcus indolicus*, *Enterobacteriaceae*, cowpox, vaccinia, *Stomatitis papulosa*, *parapox bovis*, FMD, IPV, vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), bovine viral diarrhea-mucosal disease (BVD-MD), tuberculosis, brucellosis, papillomatosis, Q fever and *Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *bovis* infections. Vaccination is indicated for monocausal mastitis during cyclic general diseases (except for local orthopox/parapox infections), while paramunization (with/without antibiotics or cortisone) can be used for local or systemic multifactorial mastitis.

AN 1996-61355 VETU
 TI Use of immunization and paramunization for the prophylaxis and therapy of mastitis.
 (Nutzung der immunisierung und paramunisierung zur prophylaxe und therapie von mastitiden)
 AU Mayr A
 CS Univ.Ludwig-Maximilians
 LO Munich, Ger.
 SO Prakt.Tierarzt (77, No. 3, 202, 205-06, 208, 1996) 1 Fig. 5 Tab 8 Ref.
 CODEN: PRTIAV

AV Bockmeyrstrasse 9/2, 80992 Muenchen, Germany.
 LA German
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB The efficacy of an i.m. vaccine based on an adjuvant treated supernatant culture from *Pasteurella haemolytica* serotype 1 (Prespons, Cyanamid) in prevention of acute infectious enzootic bronchopneumonia was investigated in calves on a closed system cattle farm in West Flanders. One group of 20 calves (controls) was vaccinated intranasally with an **attenuated** vaccine against IBR and parainfluenza virus 3 (Nasalgen-IP, Pitman-Moore) followed by i.m. vaccination with an **attenuated** vaccine against bovine respiratory syncytial virus (Risposal RS, SK-Beecham). A 2nd group of 20 calves was also inoculated with the Prespons vaccine. The mortality, postmortem findings, weight gain and bacteriological study of bronchoalveolar lavage fluids were recorded. The Prespons vaccine gave promising results.

AN 1996-63158 VETU
 TI A field study of the efficacy of a *Pasteurella haemolytica* bacterial extract vaccine for calves.
 (Een veldstudie naar de efficaciteit van een *Pasteurella haemolytica* bacterieel extract vaccin voor kalveren)

AU Sustronck B; Deprez P; Van Loon G; Muylle E
 CS Univ.Ghent
 LO Ghent, Belg.
 SO Vlaams Diergeneeskd.Tijdschr. (65, No. 4, 197-203, 1996) 7 Fig. 21 Ref.
 CODEN: VDTIAX

AV Vakgroep Interne Geneeskunde en Klinische Biologie van de Grote Huisdieren, Faculteit van de Diergeneeskunde, Universiteit Gent, Casinoplein 24, B-9000 Gent, Belgium.
 LA Flemish
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB The veterinary use of new quinolones in Japan is reviewed. The chemical structure, antibacterial activity, pharmacokinetic properties, formulations, optimal dosage, withdrawal times, efficacy and safety of new quinolones are detailed. The effect of quinolones on emergence of resistant strain and on the environment are also discussed. Drugs mentioned include benofloxacin, ofloxacin, enrofloxacin, danofloxacin, orbifloxacin. The quinolones are indicated for *Pasteurella multocida*, *P. haemolytica*, *Mycoplasma bovirhinis*, *M. bovis*, *Ureaplasma diversum*, *Actinobac. pleuropneumoniae*, *haemophilus parasuis*, *M. gallisepticum* or *M. hyopneumoniae* pneumonia and *E. coli* diarrhea in cattle, poultry and sheep.

AN 1995-63435 VETU
 TI Veterinary use of new quinolones in Japan.
 AU Nakamura S
 CS Dainippon
 LO Osaka, Jap.
 SO Drugs (49, Suppl. 2, 152-58, 1995) 41 Ref.
 CODEN: DRUGAY

AV Biosciences Research Laboratories, Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Enoki-cho, 33-94 Suita, Osaka 564, Japan.
 LA English
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 AB During examination of the half-lives in cattle of a series of 5-substituted diaminobenzyl-pyrimidines, it was found that replacement of the phenyl ring of trimethoprim (TMP) by bicyclic structures, particularly

a quinolyl group, led to increases in half-life. The presence of a dimethylamino group on the quinolyl ring of the compound baquiloprim (BQP) conferred a half-life of about 10 hours. In contrast to TMP (half-life about one hour), BQP was well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract in all ages of cattle, plasma concentrations reaching a plateau on the day after dosing followed by a slow decline. BQP showed the same high broad spectrum antibacterial activity as TMP, with marked synergy with sulphonamides. Its differential binding of the dihydrofolate reductases of *Escherichia coli* and rat liver predicted a margin of safety similar to that of TMP. The results of efficacy studies in mice in comparison with TMP showed that the longer half-life of BQP was associated with greater efficacy, and therapeutic properties superior to those of TMP in cattle were therefore predicted for BQP.

AN 1993:363018 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199396048693
 TI Baquiloprim a new antifolate antibacterial: In vitro activity and pharmacokinetic properties in cattle.
 AU White, G. (1); Daluge, S. M.; Sigel, C. W.; Ferone, R.; Wilson, H. R.
 CS (1) Pitman-Moore Limited, Breakspear Road South, Harefield, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB9 6LS
 SO Research in Veterinary Science, (1993) Vol. 54, No. 3, pp. 372-378. ISSN: 0034-5288.
 DT Article
 LA English

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 28 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN
 AB Between April of 1990 and March of 1992, calves on a Holstein calf ranch experienced subcutaneous decubital abscesses involving the brisket region, dorsal aspect of the carpus, and lateral aspect of the stifle joints. Fifty out of 2,500 (2%) Holstein calves between the ages of 3 and 12 weeks were affected. Needle aspirates of brisket abscesses from 8 calves and 6 live or dead calves with 1 or more decubital abscesses were submitted for examination. Two of the 6 calves in addition had bronchopneumonia. *Mycoplasma bovis* was isolated from all abscesses and 1 lung. Formalin fixed tissues taken from the affected areas also revealed *M. bovis* by immunoperoxidase staining. No evidence of joint involvement was apparent, and no *mycoplasma* was isolated from the joints adjacent to affected areas. Attempts to isolate *mycoplasma* from milk and environmental samples were unsuccessful.

AN 93:319945 SCISEARCH
 GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: LB689
 TI **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS** ASSOCIATED WITH DECUBITAL ABSCESSSES IN HOLSTEIN CALVES
 AU KINDE H (Reprint); DAFT B M; WALKER R L; CHARLTON B R; PETTY R
 CS UNIV CALIF DAVIS, CALIF VET DIAGNOST LAB SYST, SAN BERNARDINO BRANCH, 105 W CENT AVE, SAN BERNARDINO, CA, 92412 (Reprint)
 CYA USA
 SO JOURNAL OF VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC INVESTIGATION, (APR 1993) Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 194-197. ISSN: 1040-6387.
 DT Article; Journal
 FS AGRI
 LA ENGLISH
 REC No References Keyed
 ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 2
 AB The prevalence of *mycoplasmas* in the respiratory tracts of 148 pneumonic calves originating from 25 herds in the Netherlands if reported. Four types of culture media were used to isolate *mycoplasmas*: solid modified EDWARD medium, 2 types of FRIIS media, and A7B differential agar medium. *Mycoplasmas* were isolated both from nasal swab

specimens and lung lavage fluids collected from **live** calves and from nnasal mucosa and lung tissue specimens collected post mortem. All of the **mycoplasma** strains isolated could be identified as either *Ureaplasma diversum* (isolated from 80% of 25 herds), **Mycoplasma** *dispar* (92%), *M. bovirhinis* (88%), *M. bovis* (20%), *M. bovis genitalium* (4%), *M. arginini* (16%), or *M. canis* (12%). Isolation rates of *M. dispar* and *U. diversum* were considerably higher from lung lavage fluids than from nasal swab specimens. *M. bovis* was detected only in fattening herds and not in dairy herds. The respiratory tracts of 75% of the calves examined contained at least 2 **mycoplasma** species. In total, 25 different combinations of **mycoplasma** species were detected in specimens collected from noses and lungs. The pathogenic species *U. diversum* and *M. dispar* had not been isolated before in the Netherlands.

- AN 1993:96270 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199395051466
 TI Prevalence of **mycoplasmas** in the respiratory tracts of pneumonic calves.
 AU Ter Laak, E. A. (1); Noordergraaf, J. H.; Dieltjes, R. P. J. W.
 CS (1) Central Vet. Inst., Dep. Bacteriol., P.O. Box 65, 8200 AB Lelystad Netherlands Antilles
 SO Journal of Veterinary Medicine Series B, (1992) Vol. 39, No. 8, pp. 553-562.
 ISSN: 0931-1793.
 DT Article
 LA English
- L6 ANSWER 11 OF 28 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN
 AB The clinical findings in two mature, **live-born** calves naturally infected with **Mycoplasma bovis** in utero comprised a dachshund-like, bow legged deformity of the forelimbs and the postural defect of standing on the tips of their hooves. Initially, there was no evidence of swollen joints and erroneous diagnoses of congenital flexure deformity of the digital flexor tendons of the forelimbs and myodystrophia fetalis were made. With regard to the general condition (obviously disturbed, but not impaired appetite) and the ability to stand (first incapability to stand, later on stiffness), no differences in the clinical signs were observed between these calves and those which had been infected experimentally with *M. bovis*. However, differences were present in the liver and lungs and in the haemogram, with the naturally infected calves having a severe leukocytosis with nuclear shift. The pathogenesis of the limb abnormalities was not established. The autopsy revealed changes in the joint cartilage and the epiphyses, but not the growth plate or diaphyseal bone. The severe bowleggedness is probably not merely explained by the undoubted pain.
- AN 92:92816 SCISEARCH
 GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: HB955
 TI **MYCOPLASMA BOVIS** INFECTION IN NEWBORN CALVES
 AU GRUNERT E (Reprint); BOLTING D; STOCKHOFE N; PICKEL M
 CS HANOVER SCH VET MED, GEBURTSHILFE & GYNAKOL KLIN, BISCHOFSHOLER DAMM 15, W-3000 HANNOVER 1, GERMANY (Reprint); HANOVER SCH VET MED, INST PATHOL, W-3000 HANNOVER 1, GERMANY
 CYA GERMANY
 SO TIERARZTLICHE UMSCHAU, (01 FEB 1992) Vol. 47, No. 2, pp. 99.
 ISSN: 0049-3864.
 DT Article; Journal
 FS AGRI
 LA German
 REC No References
 ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
- L6 ANSWER 12 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB The side-effects of vaccines in animals, including systemic local and allergic reactions, contamination-related pathogenicity,

residual pathogenic potential or incomplete inactivation, immunosuppressive effects and reactivation of virulence in genetic recombinations are reviewed. Effects of vaccines against influenza type B, myxovirus, paramyxovirus, Bordetella pertussis, Haemophilus paragallinarum, FMD, Aujeszky disease virus, swine fever, Marek disease, avian laryngotracheitis virus and IBR vaccines are discussed. Contamination is due mostly to **mycoplasma**, but also to Border disease, reticuloendotheliosis, bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) or chicken anemia. Some myxomatosis vaccinal strains have the same immunosuppressive effects as cyclophosphamide (Endoxan, EN).

- AN 1991-62757 VETU S M
 TI Undesirable Effects of Vaccines. Vaccinovigilance.
 (Les Effets Indesirables des Vaccins. La Vaccinovigilance)
 AU Vannier P
 LO Ploufragan, Fr.
 SO Recl.Med.Vet. (167, No. 2, 99-104, 1991) 29 Ref.
 CODEN: RMVEAG
 AV Centre National d'Etudes Veterinaires et Alimentaires, Laboratoire
 Central de Recherches Avicole et Porcine, U.R. Station de Pathologie
 Porcine, BP 53, 22440 Ploufragan, France.
 LA French
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT
- L6 ANSWER 13 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB A case of waves of high-loss enzootic pneumonia outbreaks in numerous
 cattle rearing and fattening units in the Halle district of the DDR,
 affecting mainly calves and young cattle, was reported and proved to be
 caused by parainfluenza-3 (PI-3) virus. Complete immunization with Riems
 PI-3 live lyophilized vaccine reduced losses due to infection
 or killing-out and prevented further outbreaks. Simultaneous vaccination
 with IBR/IPV or Pasteurella adsorbate vaccines (Dessau) was carried out
 as required. Subsequent isolated outbreaks were due to incorrect storage
 or refrigeration of vaccine or incomplete immunization programs.
- AN 1988-62896 VETU T M
 TI Parainfluenza-3 Virus as the Cause of Pneumonia in Calf Herds.
 (Parainfluenza-3-Virus als Pneumonieursache in Kaelberbestaenden)
 AU Senf W; Krippner S; Schneider R; Kirste M
 LO Halle, DDR
 SO Monatsh.Veterinaermed. (43, No. 13, 466-68, 1988) 1 Fig. 2 Tab. 6 Ref.
 CODEN: MVMZA8
 AV Freimfelder Strasse 66-68, Halle, 4002, East Germany.
 LA German
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT
- L6 ANSWER 14 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB The immune response to s.c. and intramammary formalin-killed, adjuvanted
Mycoplasma bovis vaccination and intramammary challenge
 was examined in 8 late lactation cows. Specific antibody responses to
 vaccination and challenge were detected in serum and milk. Lymphocytes
 from the blood but not from the mammary gland of vaccines had increased
 responsiveness to PHA (Difco), con-A (Pharmacia) and pokeweed-mitogen
 (Gibco) while there was no response to **M. bovis** antigen.
 Vaccination and challenge resulted in skin reactivity suggesting
 potential cellular inflammation.
- AN 1988-63235 VETU M
 TI Immune Responses to **Mycoplasma bovis** Vaccination and
 Experimental Infection in the Bovine Mammary Gland.
 AU Boothby J T; Schore C E; Jasper D E; Osburn B I; Thomas C B
 LO Davis, Cal., USA
 SO Can.J.Vet.Res. (52, No. 3, 355-59, 1988) 4 Fig. 27 Ref.
 CODEN: CJVRE9
 AV Department of Biological Sciences, School of Science, San Jose State

University, San Jose, California 95192, U.S.A.
 LA English
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB The therapeutic treatment of production stock is reviewed, with reference to the diagnosis, control and monitoring of the pathology. Monoclonal antibodies are used to differentiate between paramyxovirus pigeon and poultry variants and cold nucleic probes to detect bovine rotavirus and enterotoxigenic E. coli. Bovine neonatal E. coli gastro-enteritis (NGE) and infectious enzootic bronchopneumonia (IEB) and porcine/poultry respiratory disease treatment using antibiotics, NSAID, corticosteroids, analeptics, IFN, expectorants, mucolytics, bronchodilators, diuretics, interleukin, monoclonal antibody, inactivated, **live**, recombinant DNA or antiidiotype vaccines or genetic manipulation (transgenics) is detailed.

AN 1988-61959 VETU M T
 TI Therapeutic Intervention in Animal Production. Current Practice and Future Prospects.
 (L'Intervention Therapeutique en Productions Animales. Pratiques Actuelles et Perspectives d'Avenir)
 AU Espinasse J; Dewaele A; Vindevogel H
 LO Toulouse, Fr.; Cureghem, Belg.
 SO Rev.Med.Vet (Toulouse) (139, No. 2, 227-43, 1988) 2 Fig. 14 Tab. 58 Ref. CODEN: RVMVAH
 AV Ecole Nat. Vet, 23 chemin des Capelles, F 31076 Toulouse Cedex, France.
 LA French
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 3
 AB Four cows were vaccinated with **Mycoplasma bovis** five times at two week intervals: three times subcutaneously in Freund's complete adjuvant, and two times with M. **bovis** alone in two of four quarters by intramammary infusion. The effect of vaccination on the immune response was evaluated in the serum and whey of the four vaccinated and control (placebo) cows experimentally challenged in two of four quarters with **live** M. **bovis**. Vaccination resulted in markedly increased M. **bovis**-specific, serum IgM, IgG and IgG2, but not IgA, reactivity. Challenge exposure with **live** M. **bovis** by intramammary infusion resulted in high specific serum IgM, IgG1 and IgG2 reactivity and a noticeable IgA response in both vaccinate and control cows. Whey from quarters on vaccinated cows had elevated, specific IgG1 reactivity at the time of challenge but no other differences were observed. Challenge exposure with **live** M. **bovis** resulted in high antibody levels of all isotypes in quarters which were challenged, but highly elevated reactivities in unchallenged quarters occurred only with IgG1 and IgG2. These results indicate that vaccination elevated M. **bovis**-specific IgG1 but not other immunoglobulin reactivity in quarters on vaccinated cows, and that **live** organisms are necessary to elicit a local, specific IgA response.

AN 1987:229876 BIOSIS
 DN BA83:118046
 TI EXPERIMENTAL INTRAMAMMARY INOCULATION WITH **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS** IN VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED COWS EFFECT ON LOCAL AND SYSTEMIC ANTIBODY RESPONSE.
 AU BOOTHBY J T; JASPER D E; THOMAS C B
 CS DEP. BIOLOGICAL SCI., SCH. SCI., SAN JOSE STATE UNIV., SAN JOSE, CALIF. 95692.
 SO CAN J VET RES, (1987) 51 (1), 121-125.
 CODEN: CJVRE9. ISSN: 0830-9000.

FS BA; OLD
LA English

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AB Samples from pigs, cattle, horses and dogs were examined for residues of amoxicillin, ampicillin, apramycin, neomycin, kanamycin, dihydrostreptomycin, spectinomycin, gentamycin, erythromycin, tylosin, spiramycin, colistin, polymyxin B, oxytetracycline, novobiocin, lincomycin and chloramphenicol. About 50% of pigs and cattle and horses and dog samples contained antibiotics. Pasteurella, Haemophilus, Actinobac., Strept., Staph., Corynebact. pyogenes, **Mycoplasma bovis**, E. coli and Salm. were isolated from 48% of antibiotic-positive and 49% of negative samples. Isolates to penicillin G, erythromycin, lincomycin, neomycin, sulfonamides, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, ampicillin, gentamycin, apramycin, streptomycin, spectinomycin, nitrofurantoin, trimethoprim, polymyxin-B and flumequine was examined.

AN 1987-62482 VETU M
TI Presence of Antibiotics in Clinical and Post-mortem Specimens and their Influence on the Outcome of Bacteriological Examinations.
AU Baelen D van; Huffel X M van; Devriese L A
LO Ghent, Belg.
SO J.Vet.Med.Ser.B (34, No. 1, 36-41, 1987) 3 Tab. 8 Ref. (JLC)
CODEN: JVMBE9
AV Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Gent, Casinoplein 24, B-9000 Gent, Belgium.
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 4
AB The effect of vaccination on milk production was evaluated in vaccinated and control cows experimentally challenged in two of four quarters with **live Mycoplasma bovis**. During the first three weeks after experimental challenge, six of eight unchallenged quarters on vaccinated cows and seven of eight unchallenged quarters on control cows became infected. Most of these quarters secreted normal milk, with negative California Mastitis Test scores and maintained normal milk production throughout most of the study (although some quarters on control cows remained infected). All challenged quarters became infected, had strong California Mastitis Test reactions, and had a drastic (> 85%) loss in milk production. Thereafter, four of eight challenged quarters on control cows remained infected, had mostly positive California Mastitis Test scores, produced mostly normal-appearing milk, and recovered some productive capabilities. By the end of the study no **M. bovis** could be recovered from challenged quarters on vaccinated cows and the milk appeared mostly normal. The California Mastitis Test scores on these quarters, however, remained elevated and milk production remained very low.

AN 1987:274261 BIOSIS
DN BA84:15300
TI EXPERIMENTAL INTRAMAMMARY INOCULATION WITH **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS** IN VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED COWS EFFECT ON MILK PRODUCTION AND MILK QUALITY.
AU BOOTHBY J T; JASPER D F; THOMAS C B
CS DEP. BIOL. SCI., SCH. SCI., SAN JOSE STATE UNIV., SAN JOSE, CALIF. 95018.
SO CAN J VET RES, (1986 (RECD 1987)) 50 (2), 200-204.
CODEN: CJVRE9. ISSN: 0830-9000.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 5

AB The effect of vaccination on mycoplasmal infection and the cellular inflammatory response was evaluated in 4 vaccinated and 4 control cows experimentally challenged in 2 of 4 quarters with live **Mycoplasma bovis**. In unchallenged quarters during the first three weeks after experimental challenge exposure, 6 of 8 quarters on control cows, and 7 of 8 quarters on vaccinated cows became infected with low numbers (102-104 cfu/ml) of **M. bovis**. During the same period all challenge-infused quarters on both control and vaccinated animals became infected with high numbers (109 cfu/ml) of **M. bovis**. Thereafter, all quarters on vaccinated cows became culture-negative for **M. bovis**, while 2 of 8 unchallenged quarters, and 4 of 8 challenged quarters on 3 of 4 control cows remained infected. A cellular inflammatory response as measured by the California Mastitis Test accompanied the experimental infection in proportion to the infection level except in challenged quarters on vaccinated cows after the first three weeks post challenge in which the cellular inflammatory response remained high despite the advent of negative **M. bovis** culture results. This study indicates that the course of experimental **M. bovis** mastitis can be affected by vaccination, and that vaccination results in an adverse cellular inflammatory response in challenged quarters.

AN 1986:239374 BIOSIS
 DN BA82:3878
 TI EXPERIMENTAL INTRAMAMMARY INOCULATION WITH **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS** IN VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED COWS EFFECT ON THE MYCOPLASMAL INFECTION AND CELLULAR INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE.
 AU BOOTHBY J T; JASPER D E; THOMAS C B
 CS DEPARTMENT OF PATHOBIOLOGY, SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON, MADISON, WIS. 53706.
 SO CORNELL VET, (1986) 76 (2), 188-197.
 CODEN: COVEAZ. ISSN: 0010-8901.
 FS BA; OLD
 LA English

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB After establishing the possibility of detecting mycoplasma contamination of live virus vaccines against IBR/IPV, several batches of the Riemser IBR/IPV vaccine were examined. Mycoplasmas were found in all batches; **M. arginini** and **Acholeplasma laidlawii**. **M. bovis** was not identified from any batch. A species was present in several batches which was not positively identified but it was shown not to be **M. bovis**, **bovigenitalium**, **orale** or **hominis**.
 AN 1986-61032 VETU M G A
 TI On the Detection of **Mycoplasma bovis** as a Contaminant in Live Virus Vaccines.
 (Zum Nachweis Von **Mycoplasma bovis** Als Kontaminante In Viruslebendimpfstoffen.))
 AU Polster U
 LO Insel Riems, DDR
 SO Arch.Exp.Veterinaarmed. (40, No. 1, 147-50, 1986) 2 Tab. 2 Ref. (S7/ER)
 CODEN: AXVMAW
 AV Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, DDR-2201, Insel Riems, East Germany.
 LA German
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 28 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN
 AN 86:130181 SCISEARCH
 GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: A2263
 TI DETECTION OF **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS** CONTAMINATING LIVE VIRUS-VACCINES
 AU POLSTER U (Reprint)
 CS AKAD LANDWIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCH DDR, FRIEDRICH LOEFFLER INST
 TIERSEUCHENFORSCH INSEL RIEMS, DDR-2201 INSEL RIEMS, GER DEM REP (Reprint)

CYA GERMANY
 SO ARCHIV FUR EXPERIMENTELLE VETERINARMEDIZIN, (1986) Vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 147-150.
 DT Article; Journal
 FS AGRI
 LA German
 REC Reference Count: 2

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 AB Microbiological cultural, cytologic and immunologic observations were made on 30 calves. The eyes, nares and bronchioalveolar region were subjected to microbiological cultural examination for **mycoplasmas**. Four of the examinations of 30 eyes, 15 of those of 30 nasal tissues and 25 of those of the 30 bronchioalveolar regions from the 30 calves were positive for **mycoplasmas**. **M. bovis** and **M. bovirhinis** were the most prevalent species. Cytologic examinations of peripheral blood and bronchioalveolar washes did not show pathologic changes. Results of indirect hemagglutination, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, lymphocyte-stimulation tests on peripheral blood cells and skin testing demonstrated only a low prevalence of immune recognition of **M. bovis**. Infection and immune response were studied in 3 calves for 10 wk before, and for 4 wk after, intratracheal administration of live **M. bovis**.
 AN 1983:331060 BIOSIS
 DN BA76:88552
 TI PREVALENCE OF **MYCOPLASMAS** AND IMMUNE RESPONSES TO **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS** IN FEEDLOT CALVES.
 AU BOOTHBY J T; JASPER D E; ZINKL J G; THOMAS C B; DELLINGER J D
 CS DEP. CLIN. PATHOL., SCH. VET. MED., UNIV. CALIF., DAVIS, CA 95616.
 SO AM J VET RES, (1983) 44 (5), 831-838.
 CODEN: AJVRAH. ISSN: 0002-9645.
 FS BA; OLD
 LA English

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 AB The gel electrophoresis-derived enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (GED-ELISA) technique combines the high resolving power of sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) to separate complex molecules by their MW with the high sensitivity of the ELISA to detect specific antibody. Sera from 4 cows that demonstrated resistance to challenge exposure and 4 cows that were susceptible to challenge exposure with live virulent **M. bovis** strain 201 were subjected to GED-ELISA to determine reactivity with **M. bovis** antigenic components separated by SDS-PAGE. The GED-ELISA mean reactivity of sera from the 2 groups did not differ significantly ($P = 0.17$) when subjected to analysis of variance. Sera from both groups recognized distinct fractions of **M. bovis**.
 AN 1982:275085 BIOSIS
 DN BA74:47565
 TI GEL ELECTROPHORESIS DERIVED ENZYME LINKED IMMUNO SORBENT ASSAY OF SERUM FROM COWS RESISTANT TO AND COWS SUSCEPTIBLE TO CHALLENGE EXPOSURE WITH **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS**.
 AU BOOTHBY J T; JASPER D E; LUTZ H; ROLLINS M H
 CS DEP. CLIN. PATHOL., SCH. VETERINARY MED., UNIV. CALIFORNIA, DAVIS, CA 95616.
 SO AM J VET RES, (1982) 43 (3), 553-556.
 CODEN: AJVRAH. ISSN: 0002-9645.
 FS BA; OLD
 LA English

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB Animal mycoplasmoses are reviewed. 25 Species of **mycoplasma** have been isolated from cattle: **Mycoplasma** *alkalescens*, *M. alvi*, *M. arginini*, *M. bovirhinis*, *M. bovis*,

M. bovoculi, M. californicum, M. canadense, M. conjunctivae, M. dispar, M. equirhinis, M. gallinarum, M. gallisepticum, M. gateae, M. mycoides subsp. mycoides, M. verecundum, M. sp. group 7, Ureaplasma sp., Acholeplasma axanthum, A. granularum, A. laidlawii, A. dicum, An. abactoclasticum and A. bactoclasticum.

AN 1983-60160 VETU M T
 TI Mycoplasmoses of Animals.
 (Les Mycoplasmoses Animales)
 AU Perreau P; Joubert L
 LO Maisons-Alfort; Charbonnieres-les-Bains, Fr.
 SO Rev.Med.Vet (Toulouse) (133, No. 8-9, 539-42, 545-52, 1982) 2 Tab. 10 Ref
 CODEN: RVMVAH
 AV Institut d'Elevage et de Medecine Veterinaire des Pays Tropicaux, 10, rue
 Pierre-Curie, F-94704 Maisons-Alfort Cedex, France.
 LA French
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT; MPC

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 28 VETU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AB The animal health status and methods of disease control used in Great
 Britain are described. Those diseases discussed include FMD, anthrax,
 classical swine fever, African swine fever, fowl plague, Newcastle
 disease, rabies, tuberculosis, Teschen disease, swine vesicular disease,
 brucellosis, sheep scab mastitis, Warble fly, trichinosis, enzootic
 bovine leukosis, Anjeszky's disease and maedi/visna.
 AN 1983-60039 VETU M Z T
 TI The Sanitary Position and Methods of Control Used in Great Britain.
 AU ---
 LO U.K.
 SO Bull.Off.Int.Epizoot. (93, No. 9-10, 1265-75, 1981) 2 Tab
 CODEN: OTEBA6
 AV No reprint address.
 LA English
 DT Journal
 FA AB; LA; CT

L6 ANSWER 26 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 7
 AB **Live M. bovis** organisms given s.c. or i.p. protected 9
 of 10 calves and 8 of 9 calves, respectively, from clinical arthritis,
 while the formalinized vaccine given s.c. protected 8 of 10 calves.
 Clinical arthritis was induced in all non-vaccinated calves that were
 challenged i.v. The arthritic lesion was more severe in non-vaccinated
 calves than in the few vaccinated calves that developed clinical
 arthritis. Unlike formalinized vaccine, **live M. bovis**
 culture given s.c. provoked a local reaction at the site of injection in
 most calves in the form of edematous plaques of about 7-8 cm in diameter.
 Results suggest that the formalinized vaccine may offer a practical
 approach to the control of **M. bovis** arthritis in calves.
 AN 1980:272198 BIOSIS
 DN BA70:64694
 TI IMMUNO PROPHYLAXIS OF EXPERIMENTAL **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS**
 ARTHRITIS IN CALVES PROTECTIVE EFFICACY OF **LIVE** ORGANISMS AND
 FORMALINIZED VACCINES.
 AU CHIMA J C; WILKIE B N; RUHNKE H L; TRUSCOTT R B; CURTIS R A
 CS NALT. VET. RES. INST., VOM, PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA.
 SO VET MICROBIOL, (1980) 5 (2), 113-122.
 CODEN: VMICDQ. ISSN: 0378-1135.
 FS BA; OLD
 LA English

L6 ANSWER 27 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 8
 AN 1979:21060 BIOSIS

DN BR16:21060
 TI IMMUNO PROPHYLAXIS OF EXPERIMENTAL **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS**
 ARTHRITIS IN CALVES THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF **LIVE** AND
 FORMALINIZED VACCINES.
 AU CHIMA J C; WILKIE B N; RUHNKE H L; TRUSCOTT R B; CURTIS R A
 SO Zentralbl. Bakteriол., Parasitenkd., Infektionskrankh. Hyg., Abt. 1:
 Orig., Reihe A, (1978) 241 (2), 247-248.
 CODEN: ZMMPAO. ISSN: 0300-9688.
 DT Conference
 FS BR; OLD
 LA Unavailable

L6 ANSWER 28 OF 28 VETB COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 AN 1978-63810 VETB M S T
 TI IMMUNOPROPHYLAXIS OF EXPERIMENTAL **MYCOPLASMA BOVIS**
 ARTHRITIS IN CALVES. THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF **LIVE** AND
 FORMALINIZED VACCINES.
 AU CHIMA J C; WILKIE B N; RUHNKE H L; TRUSCOTT R B; CURTIS R A
 LO VOM, NIGERIA.
 SO ZBL.BAKTERIOL.PARASITENK.INFEKTIONSKR.HYG.
 DT Journal

L18 ANSWER 212 OF 214 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AB **Live M. bovis** organisms given s.c. or i.p. protected 9
of 10 calves and 8 of 9 calves, respectively, from clinical arthritis,
while the formalinized vaccine given s.c. protected 8 of 10 calves.
Clinical arthritis was induced in all non-vaccinated calves that were
challenged i.v. The arthritic lesion was more severe in non-vaccinated
calves than in the few vaccinated calves that developed clinical
arthritis. Unlike formalinized vaccine, **live M. bovis**
culture given s.c. provoked a local reaction at the site of injection in
most calves in the form of edematous plaques of about 7-8 cm in diameter.
Results suggest that the formalinized vaccine may offer a practical
approach to the control of **M. bovis** arthritis in calves.

AN 1980:272198 BIOSIS
DN BA70:64694
TI IMMUNO PROPHYLAXIS OF EXPERIMENTAL **MYCOPLASMA-BOVIS**
ARTHRITIS IN CALVES PROTECTIVE EFFICACY OF **LIVE** ORGANISMS AND
FORMALINIZED VACCINES.
AU CHIMA J C; WILKIE B N; RUHNKE H L; TRUSCOTT R B; CURTIS R A
CS NALT. VET. RES. INST., VOM, PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA.
SO VET MICROBIOL, (1980) 5 (2), 113-122.
CODEN: VMICDQ. ISSN: 0378-1135.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

FILE 'BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, VETU, VETB, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:57:56 ON 04 SEP 2003

L1 37290 S MYCOPLASMA
L2 19670 S BOVIS
L3 1233 S L1 AND L2
L4 12622 S (CROSS-REACTIVE OR CROSSREACTIVE)
L5 4 S L3 AND L4
L6 0 S 'NOT' AND CROSSREACTIVE
L7 0 S L3 AND (NON-REACTIVE OR NONREACTIVE)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CABA, EMBASE, CAPLUS, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 13:02:59 ON 04 SEP 2003

L8 77205 S MYCOPLASMA
L9 46483 S BOVIS
L10 2319 S L8 AND L9
L11 106 S (NON-CROSSREACTIVE)
L12 0 S L10 AND L11
L13 718734 S (CROSS-REACTIVE OR CROSSREACTIVE OR REACTIVE)
L14 29 S L10 AND L13
L15 7 DUP REM L14 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L16 1248 S (CROSS-PROTECTIVE OR CROSSPROTECTIVE)
L17 0 S L16 AND L10

FILE 'BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, VETU, VETB, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 13:06:33 ON 04 SEP 2003

L18 956 S MYCOPLASMA BOVIS
L19 37290 S MYCOPLASMA
L20 19670 S BOVIS
L21 1233 S L19 AND L20
L22 154495 S (PROTECTIVE OR CROSS-PROTECTIVE OR CROSSPROTECTIVE)
L23 11 S L22 AND L21
L24 8 DUP REM L23 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L25 2796 S CROSS-PROTECTION
L26 0 S L25 AND L10
L27 119 S L18 AND STRAINS
L28 154486 S (NON-PROTACTIVE OR "NOT" PROTECTIVE)
L29 154486 S (NON-PROTECTIVE OR "NOT" PROTECTIVE)
L30 10 S L29 AND L18
L31 7 DUP REM L30 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L32 11 S L29 AND L21
L33 801870 S VARIATION
L34 130243 S HETEROGENEITY
L35 14222 S L33 AND L34
L36 11 S L35 AND L21
L37 2817 S (CROSS-PROTECTION OR CROSSPROTECTION)
L38 0 S L37 AND L21
L39 0 S L31 AND L33
L40 42 S L37 AND L34
L41 33 DUP REM L40 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L42 1 S L41 AND L19
L43 772 S L33 AND L19
L44 55 S L43 AND L34
L45 41 DUP REM L44 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L46 0 S L45 AND L37
L47 27 S L19 AND L37
L48 23 DUP REM L47 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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